The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Pretension is nothing; power is everything.—Whipple.

WHOLE NO. 1017. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1930 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 20, NO. 30.

"INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY" HAS USUAL END

The strike of textile workers employed at the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., marks the final repudiation of the first "industrial democracy" that employers launched in this country after the World War.

The scheme was modeled along the lines of our Federal government—workers' representatives composing the "House" and mill managers and foremen composing the "Senate," with veto power in the hands of the mills' executive.

This scheme, so glaringly one-sided, actually attracted so-called "students" of industrial and economic problems. Publicity without stint was given the proposal, just as Rockefeller's first company "union" was praised 14 years before.

Both plans were feverishly declared to be the final word in industrial democracy.

Textile workers, in their unorganized state, accepted the Danville scheme, just as Colorado miners were forced to accept the Rockefeller "union," following their defeat in 1913-1914. Both groups were assured that the schemes were "a step in the right direction."

Colorado miners, long ago, repudiated that "union." The usual policy was pursued in Danville. The employers, confident of their power, installed wage cuts and speed-up systems. The workers then joined the United Textile Workers, affiliated to the A. F. of L.

More than 4,000 recently voted 95 per cent to strike as a last resort.

The significance of this movement is not that a strike exists or that workers are exploited and victimized, but that a company "union" has collapsed.

These workers now realize that democracy is impossible if men are not considered equals when they meet in conference to adjust industrial disputes.

When one side has the final word, the substance of democracy is absent. No form or no system can cloak an autocracy that enforces its edict by hunger or threats.

High-powered publicity may stir men's emotions and blind them to realities, but the pendulum will eventually swing to the right, as has happened in Danville.

The United States Supreme Court has declared (Brotherhood of Railway Clerks vs. T. & N. O. Railroad) that the company "union" is a mockery.

The Danville conspiracy against workers' freedom had more window dressing than the regulation company "union," but it had the same objective.

POST OFFICE LEASES DOOMED; LABOR FIRST POINTED TO EVIL

Washington, Oct. 4.—Agitation against wasteful leases for postoffice buildings has reached the point where Postmaster General Brown recommends that the government erect its own buildings and abandon the renting system. A five-year program will cost $43,140,000, said the postmaster general in a report to the President.

It is a matter of record that organized postal workers started this fight ten years ago. A delegation of these trade unionists pleaded with Congressman Madden, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, to oppose the leasing plan, as it created a deficit and also contained possibilities of corruption.

The government has leased nearly 300 buildings, often at a rental that, in a few years, equals the original cost of these structures.

Congressman Maas of St. Paul "blew the lid off" in the last Congress, and a Senate committee is preparing to probe a situation many observers declare has everything that constitutes a first-class scandal.

It was charged, in the last Congress, that politicians are linked up with financiers who have issued bonds on these leases and have sold them to the public.

Postmaster General Brown's recommendations follow Congressman Maas's expose, the Senate investigation and Congressman Clyde Kelly's announcement that he will attack the system in the next House of Representatives.

THOSE "WISE" BUSINESS MEN

The United States Bureau of Mines says industrial safety is good business, and that prevention in any industry pays for itself many times.

The bureau shows that loss of life and limb, and destruction of property are not the only costs. Many extra costs creep in through the disorganization of a smoothly running department.

"Wise" business men who are interested in safety, should keep the bureau's statement in mind. They may terrific costs because of their refusal to protect life and limb.

CHEAPEST LABOR REPLACED

A cotton picking machine that will replace 40 human beings was predicted at a conference of agricultural experts in Washington.

Cotton picking is the cheapest labor in the country. The smallest child is drafted for this seasonal work, just as children are forced to labor in the Western sugar beet fields.

An automatic cotton picker indicates the sweep of the machine. No labor is too cheap for it to displace and no skill can stay its march.

The machine has no limit, but this is ignored by men who blandly declare that these displaced workers may enter other occupations.

It would be interesting to know what trade or calling is immune from the machine and scientific industrial processes.

When men discard their policy of hope and face realities they will discuss organized labor's solution of this problem that affects every citizen.

LIFE ON FARM URGED; CITIES BREED DECAY

New York, Oct. 4.—A nation loses the vitality to produce strong men and women if its farm population drops below 20 per cent, declared George W. Russell, Irish poet, economist and writer of essays on education and agriculture, who is visiting this country.

"After three or four generations in cities," said the Irish philosopher, "the population tends to deteriorate and there is a retrocession to animal functions. People who live in the open air get an original, rude strength, which is impossible in cities."

He said science and medicine might be able to fight the deterioration, but he believed it must inevitably come.

"Agricultural labor brings out the best in man, mentally and physically," he said. "We are a dying race. You are a beginning. It is to the interest of a nation to preserve its agricultural life at or above 20 per cent. If you have a country with 90 per cent urban and 10 per cent on the farms you are going to have trouble."

GOVERNMENT CONTROL URGED BY MERCHANT

Boston, Oct. 4.—Government control of business similar to the World War policy was demanded by Rudolph Spreckles, West Coast sugar magnate, in an address to a conference of retail business men.

The Westerner called for drastic intervention in the present business situation which would place industry under practically the same supervision and control as existed in the World War.

"For the moment," he asserted, "our Nation seems woefully lacking in constructive leadership." He said the government should call a halt to ruinous competition by allocating shares of all business to various companies, such as was done in war time.

The suggestion indicates how far business men have strayed the past few years from the individualistic path.

CANADIAN FARMERS FAVOR UNION SHOP

Regina, Canada, Oct. 4.—Farmers who belong to the wheat pool operated in the Saskatchewan Province favor a compulsory pool, enforced by law. The vote was 48,545 for and 12,991 against.

The reason behind the compulsory plan is the same as where trade unionists insist that all workers be a part of organized labor.

The wheat pool farmers declare they are carrying the load for farmers who do not belong to the cooperative movement, but who enjoy the benefit of improved prices secured by the pool.

SOUTHERN WORKERS FIGHT "YELLOW DOG"

High Point, N. C., Oct. 4.—Workers employed by the Adams-Millis hosiery manufacturing Company refuse to sign the "yellow dog."

Unrest is increased by attempts to install a stretch-out system that forces each worker to double his output while wages are reduced.

The company refused to arbitrate the dispute and pleaded that they and their employes can adjust differences. The workers accepted the suggestion and appointed a committee to wait on President Tomlinson. That gentleman, however, changed his mind and refused to receive them.

FASCISTS OPPOSE WORLD WAR TREATY

Berlin, Germany, Oct. 4.—If Fascists secure control of the German government they will scrap the Versailles treaty, declared Adolf Hitler, leader of these right wing revolutionists. Hitler said his party will remain within the law—until they secure power.

"When we succeed, we will mold the State in the form that we consider the right one," he said. That blood may flow, once the Hitlerites are in power was admitted by the Fascist chieftain, who would transform the German government along the lines that Mussolini is operating in Italy.

If Chancellor Bruening fails to unite the middle parties against the Fascists he may dissolve parliament, which would be replaced by a national directorate presided over by the aged General von Hindenburg, the popular president of the German Republic.

This would avoid dissolution and wild excesses that would follow Fascist control and which Hitler, Fascist leader, frankly predicts.

WAGE CUTS IN WEST ON U. S. BUILDINGS

Helena, Mont., Oct. 4.—Wages on federal projects in this State are reduced. In a letter to State affiliates, President James D. Graham of the Montana Federation of Labor urges that protests be filed in Washington before election day.

"Carpenters and laborers employed on the new post office building at Havre are on strike against wage reductions," said President Graham.

"Carpenters were cut from $9 to $6 a day. The laborers were cut $1.00, or from 50 cents to 30 cents an hour, making the wages $2.40 a day of eight hours.

"Plasterers on the new Indian school at the Cheyenne Indian reservation, Lame Deer, Montana, had their wage cut from $1.50 to $1.15 an hour. This is a reduction of $2.80 a day."

S. O. FOX PASSES ON

Crookston, Minn., Oct. 4.—S. O. Fox, old-time member Order of Railroad Telegraphers, died at his home here. He was 79 years old. He was one of the handful of telegraphers who formed the order, and he was the first grand secretary and treasurer, serving from 1886 to 1893.

WINNIPEG'S EMPLOYES MAY NOW JOIN UNION

Winnipeg, Canada, Oct. 4.—The city council abolished the municipal act which prohibited city employes from joining a trade union.

Organized workers declared the law and called it "the slave pact." It was passed 11 years ago when the "one big union" hysteria swept the Canadian Northwest. General strikes were called, but the movement had its usual ending and the so-called "union" is forgotten.

44-HOUR WEEK WON BY BOOKBINDERS

New York, Oct. 4.—Organized bookbinders signed a 44-hour agreement with the Bookbinders' Trade Association. These employers, 18 in operation on the non-union basis, dominate the commercial bookbinding, paper ruling, blank book and pamphlet binding industry of this city.

The employes were represented by John B. Haggerty, president International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, who declared that the agreement indicates the changed viewpoint of employers in this industry.

The agreement, he said, means an increase to the union of approximately 700 members, and double that figure under normal business conditions.

ACCIDENT COSTS UP

Washington, Oct. 4.—The ultimate cost of industrial accidents, in the opinion of some authorities, is four and five times the amount paid in compensation, medical cost and insurance, according to the United States Bureau of Mines.

"There is no question," the bureau states, "that efficient safety work pays for itself many times over in any industry, and that this return is reflected not only in benefit to humanity but also in dollars and cents to both employer and employed."

German Workers May Be Drafted; Nation Is Near Financial Collapse

New York, Oct. 4.—Conscription of German labor to replace unemployment insurance is discussed by government officials, according to the Berlin correspondent of the New York Times.

The story is considered so important that the editor gives it first-page, first column position.

The correspondent says conscription is one of several drastic proposals by the government to solve its financial program that is intended to prevent the collapse of Germany's financial structure.

If the forced labor scheme can be put into operation, the correspondent says, it will relieve the government of the tremendous sums now paid to jobless men and women. Civil service employes will be asked to accept a 10 per cent cut in pay and the government will ask the trade unions to take similar action.

Widespread unemployment and reparations payments to World War victors has caused a steady decline in revenues. In six months the budget income dropped $200,000,000. Gains by Fascists and Communists, who nearly control the German parliament, threaten to overthrow constitutional government and Premier Bruening will appeal to all parties to drop their differences.

It is possible that the Versailles peace treaties may eventually be revised and the financial burden of Germany lightened. This will undoubtedly happen if the revolutionary menace grows and the danger of complete repudiation increases.

The New York Times calls attention to a plea for revision by the newspaper La Volonte in Paris. This is the first French publication that has made such a suggestion.

"Whether Europe likes it or not," says the Paris newspaper, "the problem which now confronts it more and more imperatively is that of revision. The peace treaties were conceived at a time when people were yet drunk with blood, still quivering with hatred and inspired the meanest imperialistic ideas of the day.

"Force is bankrupt and that failure is the only interesting result achieved by the late war. Right, therefore, continues. Hence all that remains is to know whether the treaties can be revised legally. The answer undoubtedly is yes."

La Volonte is an ardent defender of the French government, but its position on treaty revision is not unanimous.

JUBILANT FASCISTS TO AGITATE IN U. S.

New York, Oct. 4.—Il Progresso Italo-Americano, an Italian daily newspaper in this city, prints a cable from Rome that the Italian ambassador to the United States is in his home land conferring with Fascist officials on methods to spread that autocratic system in the United States.

A representative of the largest Italian fraternal organization in the United States is also in Rome for the same purpose.

Il Progresso is a staunch supporter of the Fascist government and states that the two men have discussed Fascist agitation with the secretary of Fascist propaganda in foreign countries.

To further this anti-democratic propaganda excursions will be arranged for "studious Americans" to visit Italy and witness the "beauties" of a government that denies free press, speech and assemblage.

Il Progresso, in the same issue, printed extracts from Foglio d' Ordini, official Fascist party organ in Italy, that deny Mussolini has ever claimed the Fascist system can only apply to Italy.

The paper exultantly points to the gains by German Fascists under Hitler as proof that "this modern system of government will be applied everywhere," and that the victory of German Fascists is "another defeat of the demogoguery of democracy."

PERMIT REQUIREMENT FOR PLUMBERS UPHELD

Olympia, Wash., Oct. 4.—The State Supreme Court upheld an ordinance passed by the city of Tacoma which requires plumbers to be licensed. The decision reverses lower courts.

The Supreme Court said that defective plumbing may cause an epidemic of disease in a thickly settled community, threatening the lives of many.

In answering the claim that a trade such as plumbing differs from a profession such as architecture, the court said:

"It is not for us to say that the legislative branch may not be as fully justified in dealing with one as with the other. Certainly the journeyman plumber may be as dangerous to the public health and safety as the architect."

BUSINESS MEN COPY LABOR'S VOTE METHOD

Baltimore, Oct. 4.—Small grocery store owners have copied organized labor's plan of asking candidates for public office for their views on remedial legislation.

The grocery men face chain store competition and ask the candidates for Governor how they stand on the question. The replies are being forwarded to all members of the grocers' association.

This query system is now generally accepted by the public, but it was denounced as "intimidation" when first used by organized labor.

CLARKE SILVERNAIL DIES

Los Angeles, Oct. 4.—Clarke Silvernail, well-known member Actors' Equity Association, an A. F. of L. unit, died here. He was a councilor in the association and was active in Equity's recent attempt to secure union shop agreements with motion picture producers.

TEXTILE WORKERS OUT; REJECT FAKE "UNION"

Danville, Va., Oct. 4.—More than 4,000 employes of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills suspended work following management's denial of their right to organize.

Two injunctions have been issued against the strikers, who are persuading strikebreakers not to enter the mills. The management claims the workers were on private property. Chief of Police Martin said there was no violence and that warrants should be sworn against strikers if they trespassed. The mill management refused to be put in a position where their claim could be denied, so they rushed to an injunction court.

These mills attracted nation-wide attention after the World War by their establishment of a company "union" called "industrial democracy."

Opposition to the scheme increased and the workers organized a local of United Textile Workers, affiliated to A. of L.

Victimization of employes, and repeated refusals of management to arbitrate grievances resulted in the general walkout. The workers had previously voted 95 per cent to strike as a last resort, and work suspension followed refusal of H. R. Fitzgerald, president of the mills, to treat with representatives of the United States Department of Labor.

Wages have been cut and workers are speeded up, while the "industrial democracy" scheme smothered protests. Despite unanimous opposition to this company "union," Fitzgerald insists it meets every trade union requirement.

Frank J. Gorman, international vice president United Textile Workers, is advising the workers.

GERMAN FASCISTS GAIN DECLARED MENACING

New York, Oct. 4.—Morris Hillquit, well-known labor lawyer and Socialist leader, who has just returned from Germany, declared that the political growth of Fascist and Communist strength in that country is "menacing."

Astonishing and unexpected gains by these two parties in the recent election were due to unemployment and dissatisfaction of the German international policies. Fascists were especially surprised, said Mr. Hillquit. They hoped that their 17 seats in parliament would be increased to 25, but they secured 107.

"There is no chance for a stable government in Germany unless the middle parties unite against the two extremes," said Mr. Hillquit.

The election, he said, "considering Europe as a whole, is threatening and is symptomatic of general unrest."

ORGANIZED INDUSTRY SHOWS SHORTEST HOURS

Austin, Tex., Oct. 4.—The highly organized printing and publishing industries in this State have the shortest hours for both men and women, according to the biennial report of the Texas Labor Department. These industries also pay the highest yearly wage.

The general average of weekly hours in other industries is 58 for men and 51 for women. Male workers in hotels and restaurants average 70 hours per week, while beauty parlors show the longest hours for women.

Women workers are increasing. A strong recommendation for a minimum wage law for women and minors is made.

DRESS SHOPS YIELD

New York, Oct. 4.—Women's tailors employed in fashionable Fifth avenue shops are winning their strike. They demand a $3 weekly increase, improved work standards and withdrawal of employers' demand that when workers are discharged they must have an impartial board review the case. The strikers are members International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

UNION MUSICIANS WIN

Washington, Oct. 4.—Union musicians in the Nation's capital won their fight against "canned" music. Theater managers in the large picture houses said the musicians "were unneeded and unwanted." The musicians started an educational campaign for living music and the managers accepted a compromise agreement.

LABOR TO MEET IN BOSTON; ALL ARRANGEMENTS MADE

Boston, Oct. 4. — Arrangements are complete for the fiftieth convention of the A. F. of L., which convenes for two weeks in the Statler Hotel.

This is the third convention that the A. F. of L. has held in this city—the first in 1889, with 74 delegates and the second in 1903.

In the 1889 convention John B. Lennon, representing the Journeymen Tailors, of who afterwards served as treasurer A. F. of L., suggested that as citizens of Massachusetts were holding an election, the convention adjourn "to witness the practical workings of the Australian system of voting." It referred to the present secret ballot system that was then being slowly installed throughout the country.

That convention urged the government to include in its census the next year the number of unemployed. This was done 40 years later, in 1930.

The present convention will prove notable because of unemployment, the menace of industry and growing opposition to the labor injunction.

The displacement of human labor is creating a new revolution on the industrial field that affects all degrees of skill and is found in every trade and calling.

The A. F. of L. will center its legislative attack on the labor injunction. Candidates for the National House and Senate have been called upon to state their position.

Unemployment and the prospects of no employment this winter will be discussed at length and labor's remedies will be given greater publicity.

Allan A. H. Findlay and Arthur Shaw will be present at the convention as fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress. The former is general secretary United Pattern Makers' Association, succeeding William Mosses, who represented the British movement at the Pittsburgh convention of the A. F. of L. in 1905.

Arthur Shaw is general secretary National Union of Textile Workers, and he is a member of the general council of the British Trades Union Congress.

Wm. E. Stephensen is fraternal delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. He is a member of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen. His home is in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

PORTO RICAN LABOR EXPLOITED BY ABSENTEE LANDLORD SYSTEM

Washington, Oct. 4.—"Porto Rico is one of the world's garden spots, but it is being drained of its resources and the people are impoverished," said P. Rivera Martinez, acting president of the Porto Rico Federation of Labor, who visited A. F. of L. and Pan-American Federation of Labor headquarters on his way to the Boston convention.

Mr. Martinez is a member of the Industrial Commission of Porto Rico. He was the personal representative of Governor Roosevelt of Porto Rico at the recent Wilmington (Del.) convention of the Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions of the United States and Canada. This is the first time the Porto Rican trade union movement has been thus recognized.

"Our Island," said Mr. Martinez, "is suffering from a species of absentee landlordism which is even more serious in its larger aspects than the same conditions which worked so disastrously in Ireland in years gone by. The bulk of our exports pass into the hands of a few. Peasants have been driven off the land, which has been seized in defiance of the island's constitution, which limits land holding to 500 acres.

"Porto Rican imports and exports, since the Spanish-American war, total $2,700,000,000. Two-thirds of this business and profits, obtained by bankers, commerce and industries, are distributed in the United States to shareholders who own our great sugar, tobacco and fruit corporations. This absorption of the island's wealth has resulted in less taxes, education and sanitation and more disease and pauperization.

"The passing of capital from the island, together with illegal land seizures, a wage rate of 40 and 60 cents a day, and the refusal of large interests to pay their share of taxes, has brought every conceivable ill to our prostrate people."

Mr. Martinez said that the A. F. of L. Executive Council, in its annual report to the Boston convention, presents a vivid picture of Porto Rican distress and the need for an awakening by the people of the United States to the need for drastic economic changes in the island.

WOMEN'S NIGHT WORK ENDS IN CAROLINA

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 4.—Sixty textile mill owners, operators of 1,215,000 spindles in this State, unanimously accepted the proposal of the Cotton-Textile Institute to eliminate night work for women and for children under 18 years of age. The institute's decision was made in New York, September 12.

The mill owners' action is traceable to the long agitation by organized labor, which has increased since the A. F. of L. started its Southern organizing campaign.

GAMBLERS ARE BLAMED FOR LOW WHEAT PRICES

Washington, Oct. 4.—Chicago wheat gamblers, and not Soviet Russia, are blamed for depressed wheat prices by Senator Capper.

Secretary of Agriculture Hyde discovered that the reds sold 7,500,000 bushels and he declared this was a major factor in the price drop.

"The selling of even 15,000,000 bushels of wheat by Russia is only a drop in the bucket compared to the short selling by bear interests on the Chicago market," said Senator Capper.

These gamblers, according to official records, have sold nearly 300,000,000 bushels short in three days, causing a sharp drop in prices.

Senator Secretary Hyde will investigate short selling by other interests on the Chicago Board of Trade. He has the power to do this under the Capper-Tincher grain futures act," said the Senator.

Wheat gamblers in this country have done a hundredfold as much to depress the market as has the Russian government, he said.

STEEL MILLS CLOSE

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 4.—The unemployment situation in this area is intensified by the closing down of two units of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company at Ensley, a suburb of this city. About 2,000 men are affected.

GRAVE PROBLEMS IN BRITAIN FACE THESE ALERT WORKERS

Washington, Oct. 4.—"British trade unionists have their troubles, but they are an aggressive, intelligent lot," said John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer Union Label Department A. F. of L., on his return from England. He attended the British Trades Union Congress as a fraternal delegate from the A. F. of L.

He will make his report to the A. F. of L. executive council.

He was impressed by unionists' complaint against the powerful cooperative movement of England that has 6,000,000 members. Practically all work is divided in private plants that are controlled by organized labor. Unionists are struggling for the 44-hour week.

"I had to explain that American workers do not buy an automobile and throw it in the ditch for a new one, the next year," said Mr. Manning. "I heard wild stories of our country, just as we hear impossible yarns of other lands.

"All resolutions considered by the British Trades Union Congress must be printed before the Congress convenes. Other resolutions may be submitted by unanimous consent. The author of a resolution is limited to 10 minutes' debate. Other speakers have five minutes. The executive council sits on the platform, and if the council's policy is attacked, the chairman assigns one member to defend the council. All other members are silent.

The chairman uses a bell instead of a gavel. The delegate rises to be in order the chairman rings the bell, and if the delegate persists in his complaint the chairman shouts that he will be "named." If he continues, the chairman carries out his threat and the delegate must leave the hall. He can not return until he apologizes."

"In our American trade unions," said Mr. Manning, "presiding officers often wear out three or four gavels, but if the bell tinkles in a British trade union meeting silence reigns."

Mr. Manning was enthusiastic over the fraternity and good will that was extended American trade unionists, through him.

FARM LABOR OUSTED; MACHINE DOES WORK

Vancouver, Canada, Oct. 4.—Machinery is driving workers off of the wheat farms of the Canadian Northwest, Secretary Bengough told delegates to the Trades and Labor Council, in making his report as delegate to the Regina convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Delegates to the Regina meeting visited a gigantic prairie farm, where wheat is cut, threshed and loaded on trucks for delivery to the railroad by one operation.

"Enough of these machines (called combines) have been introduced in the province of Saskatchewan to displace 9,000 farm workers," said Secretary Bengough. "The machine has displaced 5,000 farm laborers in the province of Alberta and 3,500 in Manitoba," he said.

The 1930 wheat crop equalled this year's crop, but in 1927 there were 80,000 workers employed to harvest that crop. This year no call for workers has been issued and there are thousands of unemployed in the prairie provinces."

OUST COTTON PICKERS; MACHINE WILL DO WORK

Washington, Oct. 4.—The cotton picking machine may revolutionize the cotton industry, said Dr. William J. Spillman, chief of the Department of Agriculture at the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.

A few of these machines, that are now being used in the South, can each do work of 40 hand pickers. If they are successful and come into general use three-fourths of the cotton pickers will be thrown out of work, said Dr. Spillman.

Dr. George M. Rommell, industrial commissioner of Savannah, said that many of the displaced workers would find employment in other activities. He failed, however, to specify what fields would come from the invasion of automatic machinery.

PREFERENCE URGED FOR U. S. WORKERS

Washington, Oct. 4.—Preference to American citizens and ex-service men on all construction work was urged by Congressman Bacon of New York.

The lawmaker, in a memorandum to President Hoover, said that the employment of cheap labor is undesirable.

TO HOLD CHAUTAUQUA

New Orleans, Oct. 4.—The local labor movement will hold a monster labor chautauqua. Plans provide for a ten-day event with entertainment, and an address each day by some notable figure in the American labor movement.

LABOR DEFEATS LOCKOUT

Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 4.—Plasterers and hod carriers defeated a five months' lockout and secured union conditions.